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PROPOSALS

FOR A
SUBSCRIPTION
TO FORM COLONIES
IN
CANADA,
OF
FRENCH EMIGRANT LOYALISTS,
AND ECCLESIASTICS,
NOW IN ENGLAND.

BY CHARLES GRANT, VISCOUNT DE VAUX.

HUMANITY, that great characteristic of the English Nation, had perhaps never been more powerfully moved by a more noble object, than by the unhappy victims of the French Revolution.—The Nobility and Clergy of a great Empire, brought, by their loyalty, to the most dreadful misery, must certainly have a claim to the general admiration and pity.—Enmity, or rather *prejudice*, must cease, and all honest men, must be their friends.

The succours which humanity had raised for, and given to that respectable Body, are exhausted, at a moment when there would be the more need of it.—Those who existed by these succours, *must want them yet*; many, who had been able to live without, are now obliged to seek for them, *but too late*.

To propose raising new subscriptions in their favour, upon the plan adopted two years ago, would perhaps prove unsuccessful, and but a temporary assistance.—A subscription upon another plan, which would be as bene-

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ficial to the Givers, as to the unfortunate Emigrants, and which, without being so considerable as the last, would, for ever, put them beyond the reach of misery, even if a Counter-Revolution was not to take place in France, which is enabling them to get a subsistence by their own labour, would certainly become highly productive to this Country ; a subscription of that kind would certainly be attended with success.

The object is to form several *Colonies* of French Emigrants in Canada ;—but, as it is necessary to have a certain sum of money in advance, it is proposed to the truly *generous* and *feeling* part of the English Nation, to form a Subscription, by which the Subscribers will have the double pleasing advantage, of doing a good and noble action, and of reaping the fruits of their generosity ;—for each Subscriber will have upon these Colonies, *a Right of Property, relative to the Sum he shall have subscribed.*

Subscriptions are received, for Viscount DE VAUX, at the Bankers and Merchants hereafter mentioned ; and for the other Emigrants, by every Banker in Town and Country, when the Government will be determined on their regard.

A Subscription of £.20 will entitle the Giver to a right of property, and to receive interest ; an accurate account will be given of the employment of the money.

The Subscribers will have as a security,

The interests, according to the Plan ;—or the tenth part of all that shall be cultivated during the ten first years.

The Emigrants and Ecclesiastics unable to work, can give, to receive some particular advances, securities upon their properties in France, which, sooner or later, may be returned to them.—Although the property of a *great number* is in the hands of Jacobins,

it is not the case with *all*:—Peace, of whatever nature it may be, may restore their property to them.

Some of the Emigrants have Possessions in the West and East Indies, &c. &c.

Although it may be difficult to foresee a Counter-Revolution, either near, or complete, one must not consider a security upon the property of the French Nobility and Clergy, as an insignificant object.

Let that last hypothesis be agreed to, either by Government, or some Commercial Houses in England, it may offer a very advantageous speculation for the Enterprisers, which will stake *little*, with a perspective of gaining *much*, and which will have, *as first security*, the lands cultivated in Canada.—These lands will soon be worth more than the sums advanced:—the means of security and profits will appear more and more, if one considers, as has already been said, that a great many Emigrants have possessions in the Indies, and that, if some of these will join in this Plan, they can find, upon that credit, sums to a considerable amount and become themselves proprietors of stock.

The Emigrants who are in that case, ought not to neglect that opportunity;—they must remember that, if fortunes are made rapidly in those Countries, they are subject (now particularly) to sudden revolutions:—in Canada, they are more secure, if they are not so rapidly acquired.

There are some Gentlemen (and some of the richest in the French Colonies) whose plantations have been entirely destroyed by this dreadful revolution:—those Gentlemen could not certainly find any advantage, for a long time to come, in living upon their estates.—

As there are some of the first commercial houses in London, that furnish money, and other succours, to those in that case, upon *that security*;—can those Emi-

grants do better (instead of consuming such precious resources, *which are in fact part of their capital*) than to acquire by them a *solid property*?—a property which offers to them an asylum against new misfortunes, and the means of establishing, sooner or later, an advantageous trade between these two species of possessions, in Canada, and the West-Indies; and of course, the option of inhabiting which country they prefer.—If the winters are rigorous in North-America, the climate is wholesome, and free from the dreadful hurricanes so common between the Tropics, where the extreme heat endangers the health, and where a day often destroys the works of several years.

One ought to be sensible of the advantages which will be derived from the Timber Trade, and other produce of Canada, when all, or at least the best part of the West-India Islands, will belong to England. The trade between the United States and these Islands will be considerably abated, if not totally destroyed.

Perhaps the Government would also determine to give, in favour of this Plan, some concessions in either of the Indies, which, in crediting the Canadian scheme, would be sufficient to make up *part* of the expences.

It seems very clear that the advantages, that have just been stated to be the certain success of the Establishment proposed, ought to engage the Members of the Hudson Bay, or any other Company, to be at the head of this undertaking.—If both countries are considered under the same point of view, it will be easy to perceive that *all* is in favour of Canada.—Both are advantageous for the Fur Trade; but to feel the thorough extent of the superiority of the latter, one need only read the Book intitled, *Adresse à toutes les Puissances, &c. &c.* *, on Canada; the climate, pro-

* Sold at ELMSLEY'S, opposite Catherine-Street, Strand, and other Booksellers hereafter mentioned.

ductions, facilities of commerce, richness of the soil, &c. &c.

These new Establishments will be a favourable circumstance for those who have some lands in Canada, particularly those who have very large possessions, such as Lord Amherst, Mr. Edmund Burke, Mr. Pulteney, &c. either by facilitating the sale of their lands, or by the advantages which an establishment of that kind must necessarily procure to the whole neighbourhood.

The other benefits which might be added to these Colonies, would be derived from commerce; and a profitable branch might be opened with St. Domingo.

The operations already begun in the West-Indies, must be more and more successful, France not being able to stop the progress of the English, in the East-Indies already conquered, and the West-Indies, which cannot but fall into their power.

This Plan, so highly interesting to humanity, as it would save from misery, despair, and death, so many Loyal Subjects of an unfortunate Monarch—this Plan, which might one day become so productive to this Country, must certainly succeed, if,

1st, The Government of this Country gives and directs that of Canada to give the first aid.

2dly, If the object of this Prospectus is fulfilled, in forming a fund of subscription-money, it would *for ever put an end to the generous and repeated succours*, which have, till now, been given to the French Emigrants.

3dly, If the same commercial houses, which are at the head of the affairs of St. Domingo, and other Colonies, will consent to be at the head of this.

This Plan is highly interesting to England,

1st, By the very considerable increase it would make

to the population of a Colony, so very thinly inhabited, considering its immense extent.

2dly, By the greatness of the operation, which would not only comprehend the cultivation of the lands, but the several trades of furs, fisheries, construction of certain vessels, timber, American sugar, corn, flour, pot-ashes, spermaceti, and other oils, &c. &c.

3dly, By the opening of mines, particularly those of iron; by the glass, and other manufactories, which might be established.

F A C T S.

2000 Guineas would be sufficient to cultivate 1000 acres; the clearing and cultivation of each acre amounting to about a guinea and half, 1000 would come to 1500 guineas; the 500 remaining would be employed for the first expences. One man can clear and cultivate 5 acres in twelve months; therefore, 20 men would cultivate the 1000 acres in 10 years. But then, *one being able to help the other*, &c. they certainly might do it in 6 or 7 years.

It would be necessary to buy provisions for the two or three first years, and to take that sum out of the 2000 guineas; but it would soon be *more than recovered*, by the *yearly increasing income*, trade, &c. &c.

An acre, when cultivated, produces, at least, one guinea a year: 1000 will therefore produce 1000 guineas, or 50 per cent. *in landed property*, without speaking of what might be so, by the different trades, manufactories, &c. The Subscribers having a right to the 10th part of that property, would therefore receive 100 guineas per annum, for 2000, or 5 per cent, in London.

ONE may perceive that in this Prospectus, as in the rest of his works, the Viscount DE VAUX has had more at heart the interest of the British Government, and that of his unhappy Brethren Emigrants, than his own : however, as this great Plan is not yet resolved upon, the Viscount DE VAUX is determined to put it in execution upon a smaller scale; and he sails, with his Family, in a *short time*, for Montreal, where Government has granted him some lands.— If therefore any Person wishes to take an interest in this *particular* Plan, they are requested to apply to Mess. DRUMMOND, *Charing-Cross*; AINSLIE and FRASER, N° 11, *Cleveland Row, St. James's*, Bankers; Mess. ALEXANDER YOUNG and C°. N° 3, *New Street, Bishopsgate, City*, who receive the Subscriptions in favour of the Viscount DE VAUX.

A V I S.

CEUX des Loyalistes François qui desireront passer au Canada, & aller se joindre au Vicomte de VAUX, s'adresseront à MM. DRUMMOND, Banquiers, *Barrow Cross*; MM. YOUNG & C^o. N^o 3, *New Street, Bishopsgate, City*; MM. AINSLIE & FRASER, Banquiers, N^o 11, *Cleveland Row, St. James's*; à MM. ELMSLEY, *Strand*; DEBRET, *Piccadilly*; DE BOFFE, *Gerard Street*; LONGMAN, *Paternoster Row*; CHUBER, N^o 49, *Fermyn Street*, Libraires : ils y trouveront les renseignemens nécessaires, & les Ouvrages du Vicomte DE VAUX sur cette matière, & autres, avec les Articles d'un Acte, qui leur assurera un Terrain convenable, & les secours qui dépendront de lui *, moyennant qu'ils se feront munis, avant de partir, de Passeports du Gouvernement, de bons Certificats de leur conduite *comme Royalistes*, & de la somme de 100 guinées.

L'emploi de ces cent guinées sera, savoir, 30 guinées en achats de première nécessité, *pour leur usage*, comme habillemens simples, complets, les premières provisions, outils, &c.

Le surplus servira à défricher un terrain suffisant pour les soutenir, entretenir, &c. le reste de leur vie, pour lequel ils ne payeront qu'une rente très-légère.

Lesdits Négocians recevront aussi les fonds de ceux qui voudront souscrire pour les Opérations Agricoles & de Commerce, du Vicomte DE VAUX, soit par générosité, ou pour en recevoir les intérêts de leur argent, avec les assurances de l'emploi de leurs fonds.

* On espère que le Gouvernement prendra incessamment quelques parties relativement au sort des Emigrés qui ne peuvent se procurer aucuns fonds.